

Timothy D. Howe.

This malignant and small pattern of a senator was a bitter resident of President Lincoln near the close of his first term. He is both bigoted and fanatic, and as a politician belongs to the order of mousing owls. His speech against Mr. HAYES was exactly what his ill-nature and narrow mind rendered it necessary he should make. And it has fallen heavily. From Washington all information leads to the conclusion that it was a mistake and failure—just what might have been expected of a vindictive exploit from a man who, like Howe, is not fit for anything in the line of good and humanity. Of him we care nothing; but he is a representative man of a community of evil-minded and malicious fanatics and political bigots, and we are glad that he has met with so little respect and such decided disfavor.

Mr. Howe advised the President to resign and turn coachman; a brutal manifestation not quite equalled by the rudeness of a suggestion of a malignant mind here which called upon Governor HOLLIDAY to depart from the government mansion for having differed from the considerate author of the suggestion. Poor Howe only brought upon himself a deserved contempt for emulating the example set him, we regret to say, in Virginia.

There will be no reply to HOWE. The anti-HAYES Republicans wait for a reply to HOWE, and that will not be made. Neither the HAYES Republicans nor the Democrats propose to say anything. A sagacious Washington letter-writer says:

"Mr. Howe's speech has had one good effect. It is tolerably evident, from the manner in which it has been discussed to-day that there is a general disapproval of the attempt made by Mr. Howe to stir up the southern question and revive sectional suspicion and dislike. Future attacks on the President are likely to leave this southern question alone."

Admirable! Rumors ascribe to Howe some malice for failures of the President to appoint his peculiar friends to office. He was himself even an aspirant for the vacancy in the Supreme Court filled by the appointment of HARLAN. These things have embittered that peculiar nature of his which cannot admire things that are proper and lovely because kind and just.

Bigotry, fanaticism, and hate are not peculiarities of young communities, which are generally inclined to be generous. Men would wonder how such a narrow-minded bigot as Howe came from Wisconsin. The how-came is one thing, but Wisconsin is innocent of his birth. That sin is laid at the door of the State of Maine, who has sinned against. Howe was born at Livermore, Me., February 24, 1816.

The Texas-Pacific.

Our Washington correspondent, in his letter of Wednesday, states that a Pennsylvania congressman is of opinion that not more than five votes from Pennsylvania will be given to the Texas-Pacific Railroad bill. We rather think the aforesaid member will be mistaken. No measure for the charter of a trans-continental railway was ever presented to Congress that had so much merit and so small a proposed burthen for the Federal Government. The northern division of the Union has her trans-continental line, and common justice would induce a fair Congress to vote another through the southern division of the Union. It is absolutely necessary for the public defence and the equal development of the grand divisions of the Union that this line of railway should be constructed. Pennsylvania, from her position geographically, should be a State of enlarged and liberal views. She has been called the Keystone State of the Union. If she merits the name she should be never behind in any measure that will tend to promote the wealth, the majesty, and force of the Union. The Texas-Pacific railway will give more power and grandeur to the Union than any other measure that is now dreamed of.

The Big Robbers.

Our friend and contemporary of the Petersburg Index concedes the effectiveness of public whipping as a means of making "robbery and thieving disreputable and bodily infamous"; but it considers "the whipping-post too severe." Moreover, it feels for "the people of a felon's household," and thinks it hard to increase their grief by meting out a degrading punishment for the crime of the felon. Is not our friend getting upon a high horse in his philanthropy? We have always thought that crime was, according to a just public sentiment, so degrading to a felon that his punishment could hardly increase his degradation; so that the withholding the punishment could not increase the respect for the felon, while it would give immunity to crime and increase the peril of property and life.

It is clearly necessary for the order and safety of the community that the felon's pride should be humbled, and that his punishment should be such as to make him fear to repeat his crime. The whipping is not too severe; because no milder punishment will tend to diminish crime through fear of punishment. The Index states the case quite exactly when it says:

"The proposition is this: how to render their infamy. At present it makes very little apparent difference whether a man is honest or otherwise. 'Be virtuous and you will be happy,' said Governor Vance; 'but you will have very little fun.' Is there not some way of abridging the fun and happiness of those who are unvirtuous and dishonest?"

Let this question be discussed by practical and considerate men, and we have not the slightest doubt that they will decide that the whipping-post will prove the most efficient means of breaking down what may be tolerably called the *esprit de corps* of rogues and scoundrels, and, furthermore, of deterring men from the repetition of crime. The "stocks," commended by the Index as a milder punishment that would still cause a degree of mortification amongst felons, won't do. The keen sufferings from the lash are worth more in checking crime than the confinement in the stocks many times repeated.

punishment in all the accustomed forms of criminal retribution that will "render their infamous" but the whipping-post.

Our Western Line.

The people of Richmond should keep their minds steadily directed towards the line that pursues the middle temperate latitude westward along the Ohio valley to the great storehouse of production and thrift. Consider the James river as a part of this line—James river, with its slow-descending grade all the way from Clifton Forge. What an impetus the eastward-flowing commerce will have along this part of the route!

We stated recently that a legal gentleman had expressed the opinion "that as the 'States cannot have the remedy of war against delinquent members of their sisterhood, it must have been understood' (in the Convention for framing the Constitution) that in lieu of that means of 'compulsion the Federal courts were intended to open the way for redress.' From the statement of the opinion of the aforesaid gentleman the *Culpeper Times* assumes that the *Dispatch* "introduced the 'debt question as an issue in the coming 'congressional elections.'" What the *Dispatch* thus stated as to the speculative opinion of a gentleman not named had no more to do with the coming congressional elections than with last year's clouds. There could be no assumption more clearly, asinine.

WHAT THE CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS MUST BELIEVE.—The Bristol News says of the issue on the public-debt question: "It will be carried into the congressional campaign the coming summer, and there will be no rest for those who favor the movement to increase taxation so as to pay the present rate of interest on the debt, and to ruin not only the school system, but every industrial interest of the State."

FAYETTE McMULLIN, then, is entitled to the place of congressman. He has done more than any other man to demoralize Southwest Virginia and teach the people there that it is right to defraud the creditors of the State. For years he has fought the bondholders, and played the demagogue. He is no new convert. By all means let McMULLIN be elected.

Almost every day we receive requests to send our paper as an exchange to some journal which we do not need. We have already an immense exchange list. We cannot even glance at all of our exchanges. It costs us several dollars annually to send out a single copy of our daily. Surely we ought not to be expected to do this for nothing; and yet this is exactly what many of the requests we allude to mean, seeing that they come either from places whence we already have exchanges enough or from places which would not supply us with an item of news once a year. We intend to cut off something less than a hundred of our present exchanges before long.

What is the cause of offence in the southern border of Richmond that is at times almost unendurable? At early dawn, when a man wants to sniff a little fresh air for his pleasure and health, he has frequently to push back into the house, holding his nose and pulling the door behind him. If a man but follows his nose he can find the source of this abomination. It is no new thing. It has existed for months. We commend the matter to the Board of Health. It is almost as bad as the Baltimore basin.

PAY UP.—At the March term of the County Court of Rockingham county a number of indictments were quashed because the persons finding the indictments had not paid their poll-tax. So says the *Valley Virginian*.

SOUTHERN HISTORICAL SOCIETY PAPERS for April is a No. of more than ordinary interest.

General G. T. BRAUGARD contributes a very interesting and valuable paper on "Torpedo Service in the Harbor and Water Defences of Charleston."

General FITZ LEE gives "A Review of the First Two Days' Operations at Gettysburg, and a Reply to General James Longstreet"; which will attract attention as an exceedingly fresh and readable article, and a very clear and able discussion of this great battle.

General LEE first examines the charge that the battle was lost because of the absence of the cavalry, and makes an able vindication of his old commander and warm personal friend "JEB." STUART.

He next discusses the effect of pushing the victory of the first day, and gives letters of deep interest and value from General HANCOCK and Colonel JOHN B. BACHILDEN, of the Army of the Potomac, to show that the heights could have been taken by an attack on the afternoon of the first day.

He then proceeds to a very sharp criticism of the narrative of General LONGSTREET, and to prove that General LEE intended to attack early in the morning of the second day; that the result of such an attack at that hour would have been a great victory for the Confederates; that General LONGSTREET (claims), is responsible for the delay; and that LONGSTREET's claim that he had a better plan to fight the battle, which General LEE refused at the time, but afterwards acknowledged to have been better than his own, is utterly unsubstantiated by the facts.

In proof of his first point General LEE cites the testimony of General EARLY that the commander-in-chief left the conference with EWELL, RODES, and himself on the evening of the 1st, avowing his purpose to order LONGSTREET to attack early the next morning; the testimony of General PENDLETON that General LEE told him that night that he "had ordered LONGSTREET to attack at sunrise the next morning"; the official reports of EWELL, EARLY, PENDLETON, and A. P. HILL (written soon after the battle), showing that they understood that LONGSTREET was to have made an early attack, and the statements of General A. L. LONG and Colonel WALTER H. TAYLOR, of General LEE's staff, to the effect "that it was General LEE's intention to attack the enemy on the 2d of July, as early as practicable"; that General LEE was very impatient at the delay; and that General LONGSTREET "was fairly chargeable with tardiness" on this occasion. He introduces as new testimony a letter from General R. LINDSAY WALKER, Chief of Artillery Third corps, Army Northern Virginia, in which he says that he has a strong conviction that he heard General LEE say to Longstreet and Hill, on the night of the 1st of July, that the attack must be made at the earliest possible moment the next morning; that he is positive that A. P. HILL, in giving him his final instructions that night, told him that the orders were for an attack on both flanks at daybreak the next morning; and that on the morning of the 2d General LEE expressed in his presence and to him personally the greatest impatience at the delay in Longstreet's attack. The reviewer, it thus shows that General LONGSTREET's own official report admits a delay which

took the responsibility of making contrary to General LEE's orders, and that LONGSTREET's own narrative shows that General LEE was anxious to attack, and that LONGSTREET threw every obstacle in his power in the way. He next proves by the testimony of LONGSTREET's own officers that he could have attacked early in the morning if he had been so disposed. He also shows that General LONGSTREET contradicts his own official report in affirming that General LEE was responsible for the delay by placing his column under the direction and orders of his own engineer officer, Colonel S. P. JOHNSTON, who misdirected and delayed the column. As cumulative of the proof on this point he produces a recent letter from this gallant engineer, Colonel S. P. JOHNSTON, who contradicts point-blank General LONGSTREET's whole statement, saying that General LEE had ordered him at 4 o'clock that morning to make a hurried reconnaissance on the right flank, where there was to be an early attack—that on his return General LEE ordered him to ride with General Longstreet and give him the benefit of his knowledge of the ground—that he had no orders to direct the column—that no loss of time occurred by taking a wrong road, but in "the delay in starting, the slowness of the march, the time unnecessarily lost by halting McLaws, and the time lost in getting into action after the line was formed."

But as the climax of the proof, and as settling the whole question beyond peradventure, General LEE introduces the following letter to himself "from a gentleman extensively known and universally noted for the purity of his life and the conscientiousness of his character, and who now worthily fills the responsible position of Governor of his State," and whose name is at the disposal of any one desiring it: "Major-General Fitzhugh Lee: 'My Dear Sir,—I am in receipt to-day of your letter of the 14th inst., with its interesting inclosures in reference to the battle of Gettysburg. I have not had leisure to follow closely the controversy to which my conversation with General LEE on this subject. He said plainly to me 'that the battle would have been gained if General Longstreet had obeyed the orders given him and had made the attack early instead of late.' He said, further, General Longstreet, once in a fight, was a most brilliant soldier; but he was the hardest man to move I had in my army!'"

The reviewer then shows by a clear narrative of the positions, movements, &c., of the Federal troops, that if LONGSTREET had attacked early in the morning, or any time in the forenoon of the 2d, we would have won a great victory.

He then makes an able and very spicy refutation of LONGSTREET's claim that General LEE acknowledged that he would have won if he had taken his (LONGSTREET's) advice, and closes with a very sharp criticism of LONGSTREET's arrogance in this whole matter.

Then follows the official report on the Gettysburg campaign of General PENDLETON, Chief of Artillery of the Army of Northern Virginia (never before published); a letter from General E. P. ALEXANDER in reply to Colonel WALTON; and a paper on the numerical strength of both armies at Gettysburg, by the Count of Paris. The Count writes in a very much fairer spirit, and is much nearer the truth, than when he first opened his correspondence with the Southern Historical Society, and has evidently derived great benefit from their papers, which, he says, he has read with great interest.

The secretary says, in editorial paragraphs, that the financial outlook of the Society is brighter than ever before.

"Dancing at Home and Abroad" is the title of a little book by C. H. CLEVELAND, Jr. Boston: OLIVER, DITSON & CO. CLEVELAND is a dancing-master, and we suppose his book will be instructive to those who want to learn how to turn out their toes and how to sink, rebound, and change feet.

PETERSBURG. DEPARTURE OF THE BOND-ROBBERS.—A CROWD ASSEMBLED AT THE DEPOT TO SEE THEM OFF.—THE PROCEEDINGS.—THE MAYORALTY. STREETS FILLED FOR OUR BOND-ROBBERS.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE RICHMOND DISPATCH. MARCH 28, 1878. The bond-robbers have departed and our city is quiet again. Under Governor HOLLIDAY's warrant of rendition the four prisoners arrested here last Saturday were this morning turned over to the New York officers by our sergeant, and at 6 o'clock they were marched down Sycamore street, well guarded, and placed upon the train, and soon afterwards were on their way to New York. Last night they were brought into the sheriff's office, where, in their presence, a full list of their persons and effects was taken by Superintendent Pinkerton. This was the first time they had all been brought together since their arrest. Having a large supply of clothing, it required several hours to check all the pieces off. Rufe Minor seemed to be the most obstinate of the party. He pushed all the delicacies for his companions during their imprisonment, and promptly footed the bill. He is said to own a fine brownstone mansion in New York, and to have a big balance to his account in bank. Hovan is the poor man of the concern. He had only \$1.45 on his person, but he owns a pair of splendid diamond studs, about the safety of which he showed great interest. These, he said, were all he had with which to pay a lawyer to defend him in New York. Charlotte Dougherty, who signs her name "E. B. Jones," was the only one of the bond-robbers who had any money on her person. She had \$100 in her pocket, and she was very much interested in the fact that she was the only one of the party who had any money on her person. She was very much interested in the fact that she was the only one of the party who had any money on her person.

It is very much to be regretted that the bond-robbers were not arrested at an earlier date. They were a great nuisance to the city, and their presence was a constant source of annoyance to the authorities. It is hoped that they will be brought to justice soon.

LOUISIANA COUNTY. APPLE GROVE, VA., March 26, 1878. Editors *Dispatch*: We had a very heavy frost this morning in this vicinity. Ice was quite plentiful. This sets all anxiety as to the peach and cherry crop at rest with us. Farmers in this vicinity are not making as large preparations as usual for a tobacco crop, but seem to be content to make a bet on tobacco. Our prospects for a crop of wheat are very good. A large crop of oats have been seeded. Money is scarce, and everybody seems to be disposed to go to work and make some.

Mr. James Butler and his son Chas. Butler, of the vicinity, were today tried by citizens of this vicinity, and found guilty of the murder of Waddy and Gardner for assault upon the person of Mr. M. C. Lacy, and were fined \$5 each and costs, and required to enter into recognizances to keep the peace for twelve months.

A SENSATIONAL YARN DENIED.—Washington, March 27.—An interview that occurred on Monday between Secretary Sherman and Congressman White and Thompson, of Pennsylvania, relative to the appointment of a Register of the Treasury, has been grossly misrepresented in a dispatch to a New York paper. There was no violent or unfriendly language used, and the interview was entirely amicable. At the time the gentlemen named saw Mr. Sherman the acceptance of Mr. Scofield had not been received, and when it came to hand they were informed of it.—*Special to the Baltimore American*.

NEW DOCTRINE AS TO RIOTS.—Baltimore, March 28.—In the Maryland Legislature yesterday the Committee on Ways and Means in the House of Delegates reported unfavorably upon several bills to pay for damages to property destroyed during the "rioters' riot" in Baltimore in July last, and an unfavorable report was adopted by the House.

The committee says that as a general rule there is no indemnity for such losses. There was no dereliction on the part of the State, it being an occasion when the laws could not be enforced in due time to prevent the destruction of property for which indemnity is demanded.

MR. GLADSTONE DECLINES TO VISIT YALE COLLEGE.—New York, March 27.—The Committee of the Alumni of Yale College recently invited Mr. W. E. Gladstone to deliver the address before the graduates at their next commencement. Mr. Gladstone has declined the invitation, and has written to the Secretary of the Alumni Association, Mr. J. H. Evans, the former minister declining the invitation and the latter setting forth the considerations which compelled him to decline, which are that he does not think himself equal to the effort of visiting America and of encountering its busy and prematurely sympathizing life.

A GENERAL REMAINS.—The Bay-Line steamer *Albatross* arrived yesterday morning with the remains of General J. H. Winder on board from Norfolk, accompanied by relatives of the deceased. General Winder was buried in 1865 at Columbia, S. C. His remains were brought to this city for interment in the family vault at Greenmount Cemetery.—*Baltimore American*, 28th.

MR. VIRGINIA S. LEATH is appointed postmaster at Templeton, Prince George county, Va., vice Laura B. Leath, deceased.

and Canada, to be held in Atlanta on the 17th of April. It is reported that the Republicans are to hold a meeting to-morrow night to consider the political situation. It is known that one street threw every obstacle in his power in the way. He next proves by the testimony of LONGSTREET's own officers that he could have attacked early in the morning if he had been so disposed. He also shows that General LONGSTREET contradicts his own official report in affirming that General LEE was responsible for the delay by placing his column under the direction and orders of his own engineer officer, Colonel S. P. JOHNSTON, who misdirected and delayed the column. As cumulative of the proof on this point he produces a recent letter from this gallant engineer, Colonel S. P. JOHNSTON, who contradicts point-blank General LONGSTREET's whole statement, saying that General LEE had ordered him at 4 o'clock that morning to make a hurried reconnaissance on the right flank, where there was to be an early attack—that on his return General LEE ordered him to ride with General Longstreet and give him the benefit of his knowledge of the ground—that he had no orders to direct the column—that no loss of time occurred by taking a wrong road, but in "the delay in starting, the slowness of the march, the time unnecessarily lost by halting McLaws, and the time lost in getting into action after the line was formed."

THE WEST VIRGINIA TRAGEDY.—George Villars was arrested Tuesday at Littleton, W. Va., on a charge brought by the father of Wallace, who was murdered by John Williams. The charge is that Williams concerted the entire plot of the triple murder, although not present when the crime was committed.

THE RATE OF INTEREST.—London, March 28.—The directors of the banks today advanced the minimum rate from 2 to 3.

THE OHIO-VALLEY RAILROAD is the great theme of conversation just now, and we learn here that ground will be broken within thirty days. This, when completed, will put us through to Cincinnati in a very short time, as it will connect with the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad at this place by general passenger cars. Mr. Chapman says all he wants is the friendly encouragement of the citizens along the line, and with this he has the backing to build the road, and will do it very soon.—*Huntington letter in Charleston (W. Va.) Courier*.

At Waltham, Massachusetts, on Tuesday, James Larkin, while drunk, beat his mother with a poker, when, thinking her to be dead, he set fire to the house and threw himself into the river. He failed in the attempt to suicide, the police put out the fire, and, on returning home, he was arrested. His mother is likely to recover.

In the United States Senate Wednesday the resolutions of the Virginia Legislature asking congressional action in relation to the settlement of the boundary line between Maryland and Virginia were presented and laid on the table.

The late fire in Philadelphia entirely destroyed fourteen buildings, badly damaged eleven, and slightly damaged twenty-one.

Louisiana has adopted the Modett law; New York, Pennsylvania and other States have it under consideration.

The United States Senate has passed a bill to pension General Shields, of Mexican-war fame.

DIED. Died, March 28, 1878, at 8 o'clock, Mrs. S. O. PHEASANT, wife of Mr. P. Pheasant, in the 80th year of her age. Her funeral will take place from the Second Baptist Church (corner of Sixth and Main streets) on Friday, April 6, at 10 o'clock. The friends of the family and members of the church are invited to attend.

DIED. March 28, 1878, of paralysis of the heart, at her home, "Bellevue," in Henrico county, Mrs. ELLEN S. RENNIE, wife of William A. Rennie, died at the fifty-sixth year of her age.

MEETINGS. MEXICO COUNTY COURT, (CLERK'S OFFICE,) March 28, 1878. A. CALLED MEETING OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF MEXICO COUNTY will be held at the court-house on SATURDAY the 30th instant at 11 o'clock A. M. SAMUEL P. WADSWELL, Clerk to Board.

OFFICE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, RICHMOND, VA., March 28, 1878. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY will be held at the office of the company on MONDAY the 8th day of April next at 5 o'clock P. M. E. B. MEADE, Secretary.

LUNCH. THE YOUNG LADIES' MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE FIRST METHODIST CHURCH will hold their LUNCH-TO-DAY from 12 to 2 o'clock in the basement of the church. They would be pleased to see all who can come. MARCH 29-1.

ENTERTAINMENTS. ART ENTERTAINMENT. DR. TAYLOR will give an ART ENTERTAINMENT at the Second Baptist Church on THURSDAY, MARCH 29, FRIDAY EVENINGS, MARCH 30 and 31, at 8 o'clock. Tickets can be had at Messrs. SUIP, 212 E. BROAD ST., No. 416 Broad street, and at the door of the church. MARCH 28-1.

EXCURSION. SPECIAL TRIP TO NORFOLK. MONDAY, APRIL 1ST. UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICE. SUPPER AND LODGING. ATLANTIC AND PUCELL HOTELS. ROUND-TRIP TICKET. ELEGANT STEAMER ARIEL. ALL INCLUDED. For \$3.50 each passenger, and \$6 for lady and gentleman. Tickets not transferable on sale at GABRIEL'S and on board steamer ARIEL, where further information can be obtained. L. B. TATUM, Superintendent Virginia Steamboat Company, MARCH 28-1.

TOURNAMENT. There will be a TOURNAMENT at the VIRGINIA FAIR-GROUNDS, for the benefit of the Henrico Light Dragoons, APRIL 5th, commencing at 2 o'clock P. M. The prizes offered are: \$125, second, \$75, and third, \$50. The entrance to the grounds will be only 25 cents. Entrance-fee for riders, \$1; open to outsiders. For the winning of the prize, the winner will receive a gold medal, and the runner-up a silver medal. J. E. BROADBENT, MARCH 28-1.

GENERAL TICKET OFFICE. EUROPEAN TICKETS. Persons contemplating visiting the PARIS EXPOSITION, or other points of interest in EUROPE, would do well to purchase their tickets at A. W. GABRIEL'S GENERAL RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT TICKET-OFFICE, 828 EAST MAIN STREET.

CUNARD, WHITE-STAR, NATIONAL, and ALLAN CARR STEAMSHIP LINES. EXCURSION TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES. 150 more of these NICKEL-LEVER CLOCKS at \$1.50—warranted perfect time-keepers or money refunded. More of these large THREE-SHELF WALNUT BOOK-CASES at 99c, a dozen; 150 dozen STAR TUMBLERS at 50c, a dozen; Some very handsome genuine MEERSCHAUM CIGAR-HOLDERS and CHIP MEERSCHAUM PIPES—two in case—for 99c. All sizes in our FINE LINEN-BOSOM-AND-CUFF SHIRT; New style 4-PLY LINEN COLLAR at 99c, per half dozen; New style 4-PLY CUFF, four pair for 99c. Catalogue sent free to any address from 505 Broad street. MARCH 21.

TAXES. CITY AUDITOR'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, VA., 21st March, 1878. LICENSE-TAXES OF 1878 have been assessed and placed in this OFFICE for the inspection and payment of the TAXPAYER. THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE will hold sessions at the COUNCIL CHAMBER, between the hours of 3 o'clock P. M. and 5 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of hearing and considering appeals from said assessments. J. B. ROYSTON, Auditor, MARCH 21-1.

PAPER BOXES. FOR MORE THAN TEN YEARS WE have been engaged in the manufacture of PAPER BOXES of all kinds, and have received thousands of testimonials from merchants, and have been employed to hundreds of men, women, boys, and girls, and have never sold them and have never been able to live in respectability and comfort. We are now largely engaged in this undertaking, and will send you a catalogue of our goods, and can confidently invite all persons in want of PAPER BOXES to send for one, and we will send it to you as LOW AS ANY MANUFACTURER, and BETTER THAN SOME. PARHAM, Bookbinders, Stationers, Stationers, Bookbinders, and Paper-Box Manufacturers, MARCH 21-1.

RECEIVED AT THE 99-CENT STORE: 150 LARGE LAMPS, trimmed in 7-inch shades and Argand burners, complete, at 99c; A very handsome BRONZE-BASE LAMP, with chimney, at 50c; Also, a BRONZE PENDANT LAMP for the hall at 99c; A full line and large assortment of LADIES' MUSLIN UNDERWEAR, in new styles, at 99c and 50c. These goods are well made and handsomely trimmed.

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150 more of these NICKEL-LEVER CLOCKS at \$1.50—warranted perfect time-keepers or money refunded. More of these large THREE-SHELF WALNUT BOOK-CASES at 99c, a dozen; 150 dozen STAR TUMBLERS at 50c, a dozen; Some very handsome genuine MEERSCHAUM CIGAR-HOLDERS and CHIP MEERSCHAUM PIPES—two in case—for 99c. All sizes in our FINE LINEN-BOSOM-AND-CUFF SHIRT; New style 4-PLY LINEN COLLAR at 99c, per half dozen; New style 4-PLY CUFF, four pair for 99c. Catalogue sent free to any address from 505 Broad street. MARCH 21.

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AUCTION SALE OF COAL.—New York, March 27.—The Delaware Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company sold 40,000 tons of coal at auction to-day. The bidding was lively, and better figures were realized than at the February sale. Steamboat, \$3.25; grate, \$3.17; egg, \$3.20; \$3.40; stove, \$3.60; \$3.72; chestnut, \$3.90; \$3.17.

UNION SOLDIERS HONORING A CONFEDERATE.—General A. M. Waddell, member of Congress from North Carolina, has accepted an invitation from the veteran corps of the Confederate States to deliver a lecture on the "dramatic day" for the benefit of the funds of the corps.

THE WEST VIRGINIA TRAGEDY.—George Villars was arrested Tuesday at Littleton, W. Va., on a charge brought by the father of Wallace, who was murdered by John Williams. The charge is that Williams concerted the entire plot of the triple murder, although not present when the crime was committed.

THE RATE OF INTEREST.—London, March 28.—The directors of the banks today advanced the minimum rate from 2 to 3.

THE OHIO-VALLEY RAILROAD is the great theme of conversation just now, and we learn here that ground will be broken within thirty days. This, when completed, will put us through to Cincinnati in a very short time, as it will connect with the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad at this place by general passenger cars. Mr. Chapman says all he wants is the friendly encouragement of the citizens along the line, and with this he has the backing to build the road, and will do it very soon.—*Huntington letter in Charleston (W. Va.) Courier*.

At Waltham, Massachusetts, on Tuesday, James Larkin, while drunk, beat his mother with a poker, when, thinking her to be dead, he set fire to the house and threw himself into the river. He failed in the attempt to suicide, the police put out the fire, and, on returning home, he was arrested. His mother is likely to recover.